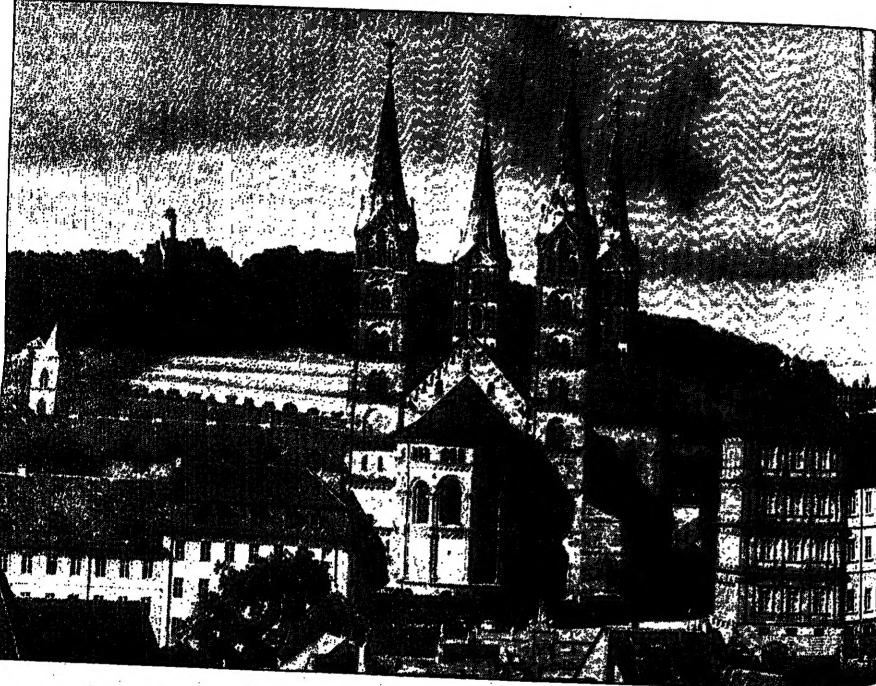
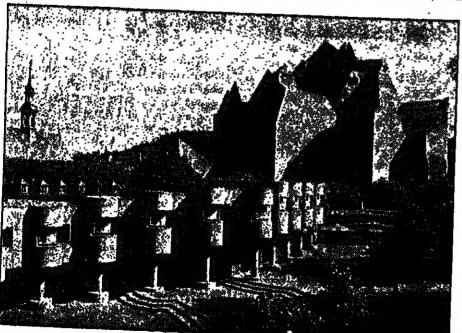
Germany's churches and cathedrals

Everyone knows, of course, that in artistic masterpieces. Take, for Ulm and elsewhere ancient Gothic and Romanesque cathedrals tower up like castles into the sky. Impressive structures down to the very treasures in their vaults. For even here, in this land of industry, tourism, Inter-City trains, airlines and motorways, churches, cathedrals and chapels have more than a spiri- 1915 on a Rhine journey, "like tual function. They are reminders, thought-provoking. Cherished as

Cologne, Worms, Freiburg, Aachen, instance, the delightful Romanesque church in Dietkirchen on the Lahn. Or the enchanting Wieskirche, surrounded by the woods and meadows of the Alpine foothills in Upper Bavaria. Clear, serene. rococo splendour. Just two examples from many thousands. "Churches," as James Joyce wrote in miracles from heaven."





Bamberg, Bayaria

Velbert Neviges Church

DEUTSCHE ZENTAME FÜR TOURISMUS B

and the second of the second s

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 12 October 1980 Wasteenth Year - No. 960 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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FDP comeback key to coalition victory

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Exalition of Social and Free Democrats was returned to office by an increased majority for a further four-year term in the general election on 5 October. The free Democrats fared surprisingly well, while the Social Democrats held their own. The Christian Democrats falled in their bid to regain power in Bonn under the leadership of Bavarian Premier Franz

There can be no doubt this time who won the Bonn general election. It as Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his

Time and again the FDP has staged a overy from what seemed almost cerin oblivion. Only last May it took a hammering in the North-Rhine-West-Malian state assembly elections.

Pundits presaged an equally dismal showing in the October general election, get the Free Democrats, junior partners in Helmut Schmidt's Bonn coalition, vent on to achieve their second-best re-

The only time they fared better than their latest 10.6-per-cent share of the stotes cast in a general election was in 1961 when they polled 12.8 per cent. This they did by capitalising on CDU/CSU mistakes.

This time too the FDP probably benefited first and foremost from the mistakes of others. CDU/CSU losses were ittle short of a landslide.

Christian Democrats can no longer deny, that nominating Franz Josef as Shadow Chancellor was a bad

IN THIS ISSUE

HORLD AFFAIRS Challenge to North over news dissemination STATE SECURITY

Fear of left-wing extremism cloaks danger from right

FINANCE Latest trade figures confirm the continuing slide into the red

THE PERFORMING ARTS Double premiers for 'Die Villa', the final unit of Dorst's tetralogy

ANTHROPOLOGY Too many for too few obs in the emergent science of ethnology

nistake. He evidently sent droves of voters straight into the FDP's

Many may well have realised the CkJ/CSU stood no change of gaining a thatity this time and settled in the cirnces to strengthen the hand of able to Democrats as a counterweight

D in the ruling coalition.

sion. If there was any surprise it was the unambiguous nature of the outcome.

After 11 years in power the SPD-FDP coalition has emerged with an increased majority. The Opposition, not the ruling parties, have shown signs of wear and

Their sole consolation, such as it is, is that the CDU/CSU will continue to be the largest parliamentary party in the

They are as far away from a return to power as ever, while Chancellor Schmidt can calmly anticipate another four years at the head of the Bonn government.

On the quiet Herr Schmidt may well be far from unhappy that SPD left-wingers should be kept in check by the reinforcement of the FDP's ranks.

If the results are read as any indication of an electoral mandate they can only be taken to mean that voters wanted neither a CDU/CSU government nor government by the SPD alone.

They cannot be taken as a favourable judgement on either of the major parties. Voters are not keen on government by a single party.

The FDP's showing, on the other hand, could well be taken as a pointer that voters continue to prefer a party-political system of checks and balances.

In this respect the electorate has shown political maturity again.

The Bonn coalition will be able to continue current policies. If there is to be any shift, then it will most likely be a case of the SPD having to pay greater heed to the newly confident FDP.

Among Free Democrats those who felt their best policy was to set themselves apart from the SPD are bound to feel vindicated.

The FDP owes its famous victory not to young left-wingers in the party but to Free Democrats more in the mould of Economic Affairs Minister Count

CDU/CSU

The election results ought certainly to

How the parties polled

*Figures do not include the 22 West Berlin representatives.

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Faces of triumph: Chancellor for another term, Helmut Schmidt, after the election, with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, who managed to increase their crucial share of the vote from 7.9 to 10.6 per cent.

make all the parties sit back and think. Social Democrats, for instance, would do well to consider that had it not been for Chancellor Schmidt's prestige they would probably have fared much worse than in 1976.

In the end the SPD managed to hold its own, but only because Herr Schmidt consistently refused to yield to radical demands from the party ranks.

Assuming this lesson is learnt, it should lead to the Social Democrats practising moderation in future too.

The results present the CDU and CSU with most serious difficulties even though they may, in Joint harness, have remained the largest parliamentary party

But they must surely realise that the markedly conservative, not to say reactionary, approach favoured by Herr Strauss does not pay.

Sooner or later they are going to have to find a new figurehead. There is no hurry, but if the Opposition parties are to stand a better chance next time round they will have to adopt a new approach and not just a change of name at the

For Bonn's position in the world at Continued on page 4

214

243

10.6 We are the \$1.0.6 apt a time

230

44.9 225

Result a win for political centre

The outcome of the election is no more and no less than a stabilisation of the political middle of the road

It is a clear repudiation of the bid to switch to the ultra-conservative policies represented in pristine purity by Herr Strauss's Bavarian CSU.

The Free Democrats emerged triumphant from a campaign that ended in head-on confrontation between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss.

in the past the FDP tended to be ignored when voters felt it had to be a straight choice between the two major

This time the Free Democrats were preferred by many, such as Christian Democrats who did not relish the prospect of Herr Strauss as Chancellor and others who did not altogether trust the Social Democrats.

Not even the respect Helmut Schmidt enjoys both in SPD ranks and among those of his party-political opponents proved enough to outweigh scepticism about certain trends in his party.

Delighted though the FDP may be spirited. All it need mean is an overwhelming vote of confidence in the party's leader, Foreign Minister Gensch-

The useful majority the coalition now enjoys in the Bundestag need not mean that governing is going to prove any ea-sier, especially for the Chancellor.

In the coalition, as in the Opposition, differences of opinion are more likely to come to the fore than hitherto.

(Kölper Stadt-Artzeiger, 6 October 1980)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Challenge to North over news dissemination

Major news agencies in the northern hemisphere monopolise the flow of information, complain Third World

They say that as a result, there is a flow of information from the developed to the developing countries. But news from the Third World seldom reached the industrialised countries.

A demand by the developing countries for a new international information order is a main item on the agenda of talks in Belgrade in which the future of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, is being debated,

More than 2,500 delegates from 152 countries are involved.

Many developing countries lack a fournalistic infrastructure and are thus unable to maintain correspondents of their own in the northern hemisphere.

Often they are not even in a position to cover events in their own or neighbouring countries and learn what is going on from their own point of view.

In 1975, for instance, when Surinam gained independence from Holland press coverage all over Latin America relied entirely on North American agen-

"Surinam", wrote Chilean media specialist Fernando Reyes Matta, "laid bare the sub-continent's inability to see and interpret even itself."

Many, Third World countries are even more heavily dependent on the Industrialised world for TV programmes than they are for press coverage.

Argentina, for instance, imports 20 per cent of its TV programmes. Colombia imports 34 and Guatemala 84 per cent, nearly all from the United States.

Argentina has an illiteracy rate of 7.4 per cent, Colombia 19 and Guatemala

over 50 per cent. The often devastating repercussions of this head-on clash between two cultures for those who live in the "less developed" of the two have rightly been la-

So the aim of a new information order ought surely to be to enable the Third World to train enough journalists and to provide them with the technical means of going about their work.

In this way they would be able to report on both their own countries and the industrialised world in their own media and from their own point of view.

Recipe for Middle East peace

Toreign Minister Hans-Dietrich start, has since 1975 been subjected to one encumbrance after another. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it arrive at a political settlement of the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

"In common with its fellow-members of the European Community the Federal government supports the maintenance of freedom of shipping in the Gulf as of vital importance to the entire interna-

tional community", he said. A lasting settlement of the conflict between the two countries must uphold the principle of non-intervention in other countries' home affairs and of both countries' territorial integrity.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1980)

But the mere idea of an information. order has made many observers sit up and take notice. A number of developing countries evidently want not only to purvey their view of the world in their own media but also to bring under official control the views others voice on

The West has objected in the strongest terms to any such plans, and its viewpoint may be summarised as foi-

the Third World,

It advocates and supports the development of media systems in the Third World but objects to any attempt to ilmit the freedom of press coverage by means of an international information

Western countries are even more dead set against the idea now the Soviet Union has sided with the Third World. Moscow advocates an information order by the terms of which "objective" coverage is limited to what suits the coun-

try about which a journalist is reporting. Many developing countries are attracted by this idea, either being ruled by dictators or represented by state-run

Russia and many Third World countries object to "subjective" coverage. But since various views are possible on a given subject the "subjective" viewpoint is an indispensable feature of freedom of

Given the famine that periodically devastates Bangladesh a Bangladeshi fournalist might well, for instance, regard Mr Ceausescu's Rumania as a progressive country because no-one goes hungry

O ne of the main aims of the Hel-sinki review conference in Madrid next month should be to convene a Eu-

ropean disarmament conference. This, Bonn considers, would be a basis for all other confidence-building

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has criss-crossed the country canvassing for the Madrid conference.

Bonn considers it the most important international political gathering since the 1975 Heisinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

It has good reason for setting fresh store by Madrid. The principles of secu-rity and cooperation in Europe as framed at Helsinki have often been given short shrift in the day-to-day conduct of

The process of detente, in which Bonn played an active role from the even ground to a halt.

That is why Herr Genscher, addressing the International Conference on Soviet and East European Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, warned:

"Bridging the divide that runs through Europe is a task that will take generations. It must be persevered with even though chillier East-West ties may make it more difficult. The concept drawn up at Helsinki must be able to survive setbacks."

Western correspondents, taking a different viewpoint, will doubtless stress entirely different aspects. Their respective views are both justified; neither ought to be suppressed by an international information order.

So if the Third World were merely to set about establishing an information system suitable to meet its needs the problem would soon be solved.

The complications arise because a number of developing countries seek to impose on the industrialised world their view of the problems.

The industrialised countries, on the other hand, are anxious not to forgo the possibility of marketing their media output oversess, especially via satellite TV networks.

A further problem is that in the West the media mainly deal with facts and analyse events, whereas the Third World regards the media as a means of promoting social and national development.

An item on the Unesco agenda in Belgrade is the McBride Report, compiled by a commission chaired by Irish Nobel laureate Sean MoBride.

The McBride Commission spent years probing the world's communications problems and its report contains ample material. But it is reluctant to make rec-

As a result it has given rise to many controversies without, by any stretch of the imagination, paving the way for compromise. A criticism levelled at the report in the West is that it bolsters the inclination of a number of countries to blame anyone but themselves for problems for which they have only themselves to blame.

Yet there are signs of a departure from this attitude. Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, is coordinating a pool of about 70 Third World agencies.

Their collective aim is to report mainly on developing countries' problems.

> Heiko Flottau (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 October 1980)

Disarmament conference 'aim in Madrid'

tance of economic cooperation as a means of reducing political conflict.

"The opportunities of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between East and West have not yet been fully exploited", he told the Garmisch gather-

In a written answer to a Bundestag question tabled by the Social and Free Democrats the Bonn government this month listed the ressons why East bloc trade ties are still hamstrung despite

signs of progress.
In most East bloc countries working conditions for Western businessmen centinue to be unsatisfactory. There has been no elimination of the difficulties they encounter in forging links with individual works.

There has been no progress worth mentioning in economic and trade information since the Helsinki accords. then. Herr Genscher now considers the importance of economic cooperation for CSCE purposes as follows:

"Economic ties promote contacts between individuals and are in the interest of greater transparency, so they also exercise an influence on political tles."

Economic interdependence may not eliminate ideological, political differ-There can be no mistaking the way Herr ences between East and West but it Genscher has lately stressed the impor- does reinforce interest in maintaining

Salt 3 opens state security

East-West channels

Fear of left-wing extremism cloaks danger from right

D esumption of Salt 3 talks in (s. Last-West cooperation that seems have been closed for some time size.

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

But the connecting links between the been known ever since the tur-superpowers are extremely slender if the been known ever since the tur-preliminary talks lead to detailed the extremists spur each other into

Genscher said.

and to be treated as equally import

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Hans Her Solla

(Flandelsblatt, 2 October)

features of the Halsinki accords

Medium-range missiles in Europe in Turkey and Italy - to mention not the only item on the agend to be 1800 examples — left and right ex-Salt 2 is ratified talks on qualified talks on qual are due to be held.

It might sound harsh, but it would be This is where the problem a prompehensible if the leftists who are since Washington is not yet leaded saving amok against our democratic clare its newly developed MX mail saxy had not found emulators on the negotiable topic.

Until it does so the Kremlin sex union to agree to negotiate an amount of the same at European and SS-20 missiles aimed at European applies, which is what the West was applied. gets, which is what the West was The paramilitary groups on the right discuss at Geneva.

Europe is currently pressing the large to the security forces for years.

Much more keenly than the United Interior Minister Gerhart Baum States with its bid to open up arms the samed of them for years. And only

President Carter's medium-range report from Hoffmann.

siles scheduled for stationing in Europe from Hoffmann.

So the 1983 deadline, the day of this organisation. Even if the geoble is unlikely to declare negative student Gundolf Köhler should without good reason.

So the 1983 deadline, the day of his own bat, it can be taken for which Nato was to station Penning and that he was guided by the evil and Cruise missiles in Europe from Substantial progress at the confact of the Hoffmann group.

The individual citizen has paid little table, looks like going by the board.

Klaus-Ulrich Media Augustess by the left extremists have

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 September 199 Miles awareness of the danger from

Worse still: the right benefited from cooperation, thereby raising higher the fact that all attention was concenconflict readiness threshold.

"Lasting and mutually admits and this as a cloak under which to relations can only be established with a sure in relative safety.

economically stable partner, has the widespread revulusion of our trity lowards the left extremism serv-So the serious economic chilled a compost on which the rightist both East and West face in the 8th one could flourish.

pecially:in the energy sector, describe han serve as an excuse for the pub-Bonn would not, at the same in that our security forces themlike to be misunderstood on security forces themthe importance it attaches to compare to the threat from that by minimising it in the same The three CSCE mainstays, milito economic and humanitarian mesure further detents and cooperation, statement tended to remain a single political

lestandard formula has always been

seriously jeopardise our democratic sys-Though essentially correct, it is also

obvious that the right is not only capable of violence but also determined to use it to a much greater extent than generally assumed.

> Everybody was relieved a few years ago when the neo-Nazi NPD fizzled

out after briefly flaring up.
But as the NPD kept shrinking, the readiness of neo-Nazi groupings to engage in underground work increased. The techniques they use are frequent-

ly those adopted from the leftists, and like the left they maintain close contact with others of their ilk abroad. But, unlike the leftlets, who have histherto selectively hit the representatives

of our democracy, their opposite numbers on the right vent their hatred by a rampage of pointless destruction. The atrocities of Munich and Bologna both bear the marks of indiscriminate

Friedrich Nietzsche once wrote that it is not only the commonsense of milleniums but also the madness that breaks

The two attacks were not directed against a political opponent but against people who had nothing whatsoever to do with the terrorist's issues.

Such acts of madness as a step towards an absolute Führer state as propagated by Karl-Heinz Hoffmann should have alerted all our democratic politi-

But this is not so. Franz Josef Strauss has tried to make campaign hay even out of the Munich atrocity.

There might be much blame that can be heaped on the shoulders of Herr Baum. But nobody can say that he did not warn of right extremism.

Moreover, was it not the CDU/CSU politicians who repeatedly accused the Interior Minister of looking at the right extremists through a magnifying glass and so distorting the relative importance of the two extremist groupings?

But big words are also far from a suittable weapon in fighting terrorism. A liftle while ago Strauss said that if he had anything to say he would clean up so thoroughly that not a single one of these bandits would open his trap again.

lack of evidence: suspect freed

was not enough to hold the and their leader, Him Hoffmann, is once more

Our sticiary could not take into acto at solely by the letter of the law. These who are angered by this, among then CSU Secretary-General Stother only denonstrate; a lack of respect for

Printed by Orugh: undiversegations find the Fund the law.

Bromen-Blumenthal Distributed in the USA of May You at The release of Hoffmann says nothing 1001). All sriiciss which the GERMAN TRIBUNG was a state published in cooperation with the second of the effect that Gundolf Köhlesding newspepers of the Federal Repurposettic by. They are complete translationary countries to the effect that Gundolf Köhles are proposed from German persons to the danger of right extremism.

the seed of violence needs its comearth if it is to flourish. After Himmiler alid Eichmann

killed no Jews with their own hands The mixture of megalomania and misguided nationalism, of adventurism and hate of everything foreign, coupled with an unstable character, can act, as a people like Hoffmann and disseminated by right extremist publications. All this serves as a gathering point for

addicts to take them on a trip, as happened before. The Nazi trip collapsed with a big bang in 1945.

Seen in this light, Köhler is more vic-tim than perpetrator, But even so, had he lived, he would have had to stand trial and be convicted as a multiple murderer Meanwhile, the seducers can wash

their hands of it all.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 September 1980)

that neither the left nor the right can Though this is no violence in itself. it is the speech of violence that breeds violence. The defence against terrorism is one subject where the democrats of the nation should speak with one voice. It is also the most unsul itable subject with which to denigrate the political opponent. Since Munich we have known that the danger from extremism' cannot be" measured in terms of which of the two groupings is numerically the stronger.

Ludwig Harms



Aligemeine, Relatives of the dead and dying at the memorial service for the 30 September 1980), victims of the Munich Oktoberfest bomb blast (Photo: Sven Simon)

Uncertainty over whether bomber acted alone

The macabre contrast between the in-Lability to mourn and the ability to make merry, the fact that respect for the 2 victims and the grief of their next-ofkin could not stop the merry-go-round, the ferris wheel and the roller coasters is rightening - especially in a city that calls Itself "the metropolis with a heart."

The horror at this act of madness by a misguided young person is matched by the shock at the reaction to this atrocity.

At least on the day of the memorial service for the victims the merry-making at the Oktoberfest and the electioneering did come to a standstill.

The police are still uncertain whether the 21-year-old geology student Gundolf Köhler acted alone when planting the bomb or in concert with other members of the banned paramilitary Sport Group Hoffmannini

The six members of the group who were arrested had to be released for lack

Even so, the grenades and other explosives found in the home of one of he group's members! show the criminal energy of these right-wing fanatics.

As incomprehensible as the Munich bloodbath might be, the security forces have long been aware of the trend to violence among the neo-Nazis.

As far back as last December, the Bonn Interior Ministry said that neo-Nazi publications and the weapons that were found indicated an increasing inclination to use violence.

The bomb attacks on homes for asyluni seekers and the Munich atrocity bear out this assessment of the situation.

The interior ministers responsible. Bonn's Gerhart Baum and Bavaria's Gerold Tandler, will have to account for what the security forces under them have done to keep an eye on the Hoffmann gang since it was banned.

It would be worth appointing a parliamentary inquiry commission to find out whether it was wrong assessment of the situation, inadequate observation of the gang and lack of cooperation between individual security agencies that facilitated the bomb attack.

Even after the elections, all parties must have an interest in shedding light on possible omissions and drawing the necessary conclusions.

There can obviously be 'no defence against such acts of madness. But this means that efforts must be stepped up to prevent more young people from becoming misguided in this way.

Practical demonstration

of values needed.

Nut cases can turn into a deadly danger. What is needed is politicians who in their own lives demonstrate the value of our democracy, who can be taken as examples: Parents and schools also have

Nobody can possibly want the securiof a police state. But all the talk about a state of shoopers puts the offi-cers of our security forces into a dangercers of our security forces into a dame ous twilight. Here Interior Minister Baum has occasionally failed to lend these officers his support

There is also no need for a public discussion with a repentent terrorist as a means of deterring others ... after the ...

war and her & Wolf Rainer Nahrendorf (* 1.1 1. milli (Hjandelsblatt, 30 September 1980)

LABOUR

Tugen Loderer's speech af the IG Me-Itali (Metal Workers' Union) confer-

natism and a clear tejection of the-

nce was a commitment to trade union

"It was a radical "no" to "theoretical

hydreams" and "academic dogmas of

Union leader Loderer has never before

derlined the distance between him

lik speech was a commitment to the

dd school of trade union policies, in

which moderate reforms are the central

b commit itself to not sacking large

numbers of workers should the need

If one takes the efforts of AEG boss

Heinz Dürr as an example, we can see

ful there are employers who put the

d company policies. So despite all the

epticism Eugen Loderer's proposals are

As for internal union policies, Loderer

mide it plain that he means to

lighest levels and to have the entire

mion behind him. Loderer never tires of

tessing that he is willing to hold bind-

Dissent on wage

agreements

Elentrism on the other was won by

Funion executive by 314 votes to 247,

side cannot be described as a

lass of the conference for his stance

The union executive bases its claim to

a sole right of representation on the

contralisation of the employers.

The conference.

set all that bizarre.

nd his intellectual critics as emphatical-

p_{reginalis}m and a clear rejection of prelical and ideological dogmatism.

68-day ordeal for abducted children



Three German teenagers kidnapped in north Italy in July have been released after 68 days.

They were released in good health on an abandoned farm near Berignone in the parish of Casole d'Elsa, Tuscany,

The release is not only relief for the people in both countries who suffered with the two families involved but also for the future of relations between Italians and Germans.

Fears on this latter score, in fact, still exist and will take some time to disap-

The children, Susanne and Sabine Kronzucker (aged respectively 15 and 13) and their cousin, Martin Wächtler (15) were discovered by a forestry worker in the farmhouse on the abandoned farm about 8.30 am.

Susanne told him in broken Italian that the kidnappers had brought them to the farmhouse at 3am.

No one, neither police nor parents, was to be told before 11 am, the kidnappers had said.

The German consulate in Florence did not notify the parents until 10.20 sm, when the children were having breakfast in the forester's house.

The three were kidnapped at midday on July 25. They were staying at a holiday house on a farm, but as they had been swimming in a local pool, were wearing only swimming clothing.

The old farmhouse in the parish of Barberino Val d'Elsa, belongs to Prince Corsini. The two families rented it fairly cheaply, as it is not luxurious.

Either three or four bandits grabbed the children from almost beneath the gaze of the parents. A third child, Petra Wächtler, 13, was not taken.

At the time, the father of the two girls, TV journalist Dieter Kronzucker,

Later he blamed himself for not seeing what happened. But this could hardly have prevented the kidnapping.

. The kidnappers escaped via the nearby Siena-Florence motorway. Renate Kronzucker, mother of the two girls, appealed on Italian television to the kidnappers to give their children clothes.

Coalition victory

Continued from page 1 large the general election result is far

Fortune wrote in its last issue before the West German elections that only one of the three options was bad for America.

It would be airight if the current coalition were to continue in office or the CDU/CSU be returned to power but bad if the SPD were to govern alone. Other Western countries may well have shared this view.

Chancellor Schmidt enjoys a fund of goodwill abroad, and governments as a rule prefer things to stay as they are. So the outcome is sure to be welcomed.

Wolfgang Wagner

(1 (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 October 1980)

Suspicion immediately fell on Sardinian shepherds, the Anonima Sequestri, members of a kidnapping group which has been operating in Tuscany for some years. Many of the suspects are known to the police. Some are on the run, others are in prison -, but have good contacts to accomplices outside.

These Sardinian shepherds seem to have brought the undesirable customs of their homeland to the Italian mainland. This is why they were not welcome everywhere in Tuscany, Last year Sardinian bandits kidnapped the English Schild family. The daughter, Annabele, was not released until nine months later.

The German public discovered that kidnappings are comparatively frequent in Italy. There have been almost 400

there in the past 20 years.

But the kidnapping of three German children in Italy shocked the German

And maybe the outcry scared the kidnappers a little.

Attempts to get the children released took more than two months. The Italian police did everything in their power. A number of arrest were made. The number of suspects had been reduced. It seemed that the police were closing in.

The public will never know by what methods the police hoped to get to the hard core of the gang.

It cannot be ruled out that the kidnappers reckoned that the risk of holding the children any longer was too

The prospects of finding the children by a manhunt in Tuscany seemed remote given the geography of the area with its endless hills, woods and deserted farms. However, some of the suspects nterrogated may have given the police

Throughout this time, investigations and negotiations between the family and the kidnappers were going on.

he three children were cheerful and

describing the happy reunion between

The sentences say a lot and a little at

A lot because the kidnepoing dram

which lasted over two months, did have

a happy ending despite some pessimistic

open question whether the three chil-

dren have really come through the ex-

A little because it is more than an

Many previous kidnappings prove that

Many victims suffered from their ex-

periences that the psychological after-ef-

fects lasted for years. This was the case

with the victims of the Mogadishu Hi-

scepticism is, unfortunately, called for

the Wächtler and Kronzucker families

and their children.

predictions.

the same time.

perience unscathed.

looked healthy, said an eye-witness



All smiles against after the release: from left, Martin Wächtler, Susanne k and Sabine Kronzucker. An end to the large companies. Here he was obviously firing a kite. Nonetheless employers should not simply dismiss the proposal

Dieter Kronzucker realised a few days after the kidnapping that too much publicity could be harmful and asked his colleagues in the media to keep quiet.

With hardly any exceptions, they complied. What German and Italian journalists found out in this period they kept to themselves.

Two weeks ago, the parents received two letters which indicated that the kidnappers are Sardinian separatists with considerable resentments towards the people of Tuscany. It is possible however, that this was just a trick to make the crime appear politically motivated.

After receiving the letters, signed by Chaka II, the head of the gang, the families sent DM42,000 to a newspaper prison in Pistoia. They also had the following message read out over Italian radio: "The financial aid given to the prison newspaper in Pistoia yesterday is a gift from Chaka."

This does not seem to have been the only payment to the kidnappers. . In the days before the release, there

were rumours that a German bank had transferred DM11m to Herr Kronzuck-

jacking and the Molucca hostage drama

Sometimes, these effects do not emer-

ge until years after the event - in the

form of nightmares and nervous disor-

This is a point that should be borne

The children and their parents deserve

in mind when talking about the happy

our deep sympathy. They must have suf-

fered many hours of despair as a result

of the blue in the midst of their holiday

in beautiful Tuscany. Their sufferings

After the release of the children, these

political events - the strikes in Polarid.

the war between Iran and Iraq, the dis-

puts about the bomb attack in Munich

will again command our attention.

in the Netherlands,

ending of the kidnapping.

political events.

Too early to say if victims

are unscathed

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 October 1980)

kidnappings - although no major company is likely not likely Lithecter Rachrichtil parantee of jobs at the top of their list

relief and joy dominate.

Between these two reactions altengthen the leadership. His aim is to were 68 painful days of waiting it have contacts with the employers at the families and the public

Now that the children have leased, many may be inclined by "all's well that ends well.".

But of course we still have to he the state of a world in which such s tacular crimes are increasingly sit. The Munich bomb attack has the Alarge minority of metal workers do

once again that extremist and sand samultees should simply accept wage violence is not restricted to one purity remembers worked out by the central The reactions of politicism is a vote at the IG Metall conference in happy ending of the kidnapping in the which amounted to a clash be-underline how close to the tout of the democratisation on the one hand

Quite rightly the circumspection of the sample of 67.

which the families waited for the executive took the centrist line. But months for a solution has been to voting figures mean that the

phasised and praised.

Relief at the happy ending of heal minority.

Kronzucker case should not bling to be the which should give the extended fact that the potential endangers to be thing the vote underlined was human life by assassinations and the hattle hardened deleaned to the particle of napping in Italy will no souht

German children

that Sardinian bandits aim to contract on kidnapping Goman children part of their struggle for Sardinia predictions.

tourism.

But the Kronzucker case should make It is something that could happen to any one of us. Friedhelm Fiedler (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 2 October 1980)

code of behaviour included in such talks. But this is also the snag. Loderer, whose self-confidence has grown in the labour disputes of the past three years and who was re-elected almost unanimously, is moving towards rigorous trade union centralism

Metalworkers' leader

hits at 'dogmatism'

Of course he said that trade union bodies should not merely become associations of yes-men. But on the other hand he now tends to seek solutions for problems in central committees with the employers, to impose wage agreements in union districts by means of so-called plict procedures and impose his will on the rank and file.

This scems to be just what many members want.

Many delegates from Baden-Württemberg discovered this to their cost. At the union conference three years ago, these delegates put their stamp on the course of the whole conference and gained malorities for resolutions against the union

This time the boot was on the other foot and it was they who were defeated. And when they asked how binding the conference resolutions on the DGB manifesto were, they were out on their own. District boss Franz Steinkühler and his supporters will have to look critically at their situation.

The fact is that they seem to be isolated. It would be disastrous if this were so, and it would be worse if the Stuttgart district were to be accused of forming factions. This would be unjust because Baden-Württemberg - as Loderer himself said — has achieved major successes for the union in the past.

Many Baden-Württemberg delegates wish, quite justifiably, to clarify posi-tions. This is where they differ from many of their colleagues. They will not now go home with their heads hanging,

On future wage policy they have the support of the resolution commission and thus probably of a majority. This means they will have a major say in the most important aspect of union policy.



At the IG Metall conference in Berlin: the leader, Eugen Loderer (left) who was re-elected, and his deputy, Hans Mayer.

Union chief rejects call for state steel takeover

The leader of the metalworkers' Lunion (IG Metall) has rejected call for the steel industry to be nationalised

Eugen Loderer, in his closing speech at the union conference in Berlin, said that a change of ownership would not solve the problems of the industry.

Some delegates had argued that the ndustry should be freed from enonomic

One delegate said that capitalism and democracy got on like fire and water. Loderer was re-elected leader with a

Loderer, 60, and, like the other executive candidates unopposed, got 495 out of 552 votes - 89.7 per cent; 33 delegates voted against him and 24 ab-

At the last union conference, Loderer got 88.7 per cent, Many union delegates said then that he got such a good result because it was the last time he was standing.

Deputy leader Hans Mayer got 489 out of 557 votes; 44 delegates voted against him and 24 abstained. This meant he had the support of 87.5 per cent of the delegates as against 82.6 per

In his closing speech, Loderer defended his union's wage negotiating policy against critism from delegates by pointing to the successos achieved in the past three years in wage negotiations - in difficult political and economic circumstances.

He listed these successes as: six weeks minimum annual holiday for all metal workers; reduction of the working week to below 40 hours in some sectors; raising of wages and salaries to meet the higher cost of living; and successes in the struggle against lockouts.

Loderer stressed that the struggle to maintain the metal industry co-determination model was not to "defend the fat livings of union officials but the rights of workers."

He repeated that the declared aim of the union was to extend the metal industry co-determination model to all of

He said that the executive was contemplating action to back these

The nature and extent of the action would depend on the response of the politicians. The union would await with interest what was said on co-determination after the Bundestag election.

November of this year would be the 30th anniversary of the Rhine and Ruhr metal workers' vote to strike to support metal industry co-determination.

Loderer promised that the West German trade unions would not let this anniversary pass without showing their determination to defend the metal industry co-determination model and to have it extended to industry as a whole,

Some delegates criticised the executive for accepting the wage rises in one district for the union as a whole,

They also accused it of inadequate inormation and lack of democratic coordination in regional wage negotiations.

Another criticism was that district epresentatives often merely had a rubber-stamping function and that the wage commission was thus degraded into a mere acclamation machine.

The union executive made no me tion of the controversy on wage negotiating policy in their report.
Nor did they mention the discussion

on supplementary pay increases in the event of unexpectedly high increases in the cost of living.

(Suddentrehe Zeitung, 25 Beptember 1980)

stget are not as isolated as at first Migart district leader Franz

made us forget for a while major world This could be a bluff a led at la

But it could also be more lovever, the difference between trade lines and employers associations is three children has brought home with the union leadership is democratic Germans that we too periods in a dry elected and they have to answer for times of a form of criminality had the much more difficult do not lines. It also a line of the employers associations is three children we too periods and they have to answer for times of a form of criminality had be much more difficult do not lines.

'rationalisation dangers'

the question. (The loudest applause a went of Helmut Schmidt, who of he the criterion," he said at a meet-The problem is therefore deeper than ing in Cologne. mere rivalries between union dis-

He then assured the meeting that this was not mere polite waffle. His organisation's legal adviser, as it

to underline the sincerity of these protestations, insisted that employees and their unions had no legal right of co-decision on the introduction of new technology and that company should not prejudice this situation by internal agreements.

Increasing technology in production and, more recently, administration has Rundschap, 27 September 1980) iled to dramatic change in many profes-

in some cases of entire professions. To state this fact objectively is not to

Employees and their representatives have long since realised that the economic health of this country depends on its competitiveness on world markets. maintained by high productivity, or modern methods of production.

reject technological progress,

.There is no denying, however, that technological innovations often mean new strains on the employee. And what is hailed as progress is not always interpreted as such by those affected by it. Often it turns out to be a big step forward for company profits and little else.

The human being in the centre? Can only the employers decide where this

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 September 1980)

Jens Peter Eichmeier Employers' spokesman warns of

The human being must be the cen-I trai concern of industry, according to the chief of an employers, association. Dr Dieter Kirchner, head of the Confederation of Iron and Steel Industry Employers, said that rationalisation against people brought no real progress. "What is technologically feasible must

I FINANCE

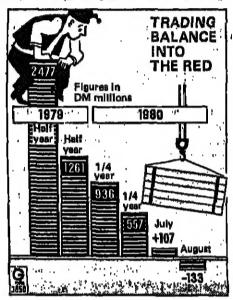
Latest trade figures confirm the continuing slide into the red

The trade figures for August have shown a deficit. This follows the trend that has thrown West Germany's balance of trade into the red for the first time in 15 years.

For years, there were surpluses, often big ones. But last year the story changed. The balance (which reflects not only foreign trade but also services and transfers) slipped into the red for the firsttime since the mid-1960s

Although the figures for August were expected, they still serve as a warning,

So far. German exports have always reliably earned the foreign exchange needed not only to pay for our ever-rising



Will the International Monetary Fund remain the world's foremost

institution for monetary cooperation

among its 140 member nations, Or will

it turn into a money machine for deve-

of the Group of 24".

plosion.

more pronounced than ever before,"

UN: where the Third World recently

demanded a restructuring of the interna-

tional monetary system to be brought in

line with its own ideas, is but a taste of

The IMF is expected to bridge be-

tween the 115bn dollar balance of pay-

ments surplus of Opec and the 50bn

dollar deficit of the non-oil producing

developing countries, which have been

particularly hard hit by the oil price ex-

The private banks slone cannot solve

this problem. And the nouveau riche

Opec countries have largely failed to

meet their responsibilities. In fact, they do not even contribute much to the

IMF, thus forcing it to borrow on pri-

vate money markets and making it

"It is not enough for the IMF to lend

money to the Third World. In the long

run, the problem can only be solved if

the borrowers are prepared to make re-

shoulder much of the risk."

Sanitarile Allomaniae

imports but also to finance travel abroad and to provide the currency for the transfers of money by foreign workers, for payments to international organisations (EEC), development aid and foreign investments abroad.

The balance of payments showed a deficit last year of more than DM10bn, expected to rise to between DM25bn and

This is largely due to the fact that our export surplus, which has showed a diminishing trend since 1974 when it stood at DM51bn, will now drop to less

Naturally, this is primarily due to our dramatically increased oil bill.

In 1978 (when the quantity of oil imported was less than in 1973/74 and the deutschemark appreciated) we paid about DM32bn for crude and petrochemical products, i.e. not more than before the oil crisis. But last year, with the quantity of imported crude up, our oil bill stood at DM48bn.

The Bundesbank expects this year's oil bill to rise to DM65bn, thus accounting for 4.5 per cent of GNP.

This development is clearly reflected in the prices of imports. While overall imports in 1978 became cheaper than those of the previous year, 1979 imports

those of 1978, rising to a plus of 18 per cent in the first six months of 1980. But the high oil bill is not the only explanation for our diminishing export surplus. For one thing, the economy was

still fairly buoyant in the first six

months of the year, so there was consi-

derable demand for foreign goods. As a result, imports in the first eight months of this year outstripped those in the same period of 1979 by, four per cent in real terms (nominally 20 per

What is more important, however, is the structural change during the past ten years in the way in which we meet our domestic needs. In its latest monthly report, the Bundesbank pointed to an extremely heavy demand for foreign goods.

While imports of finished products amounted to a mere 25 per cent of overall imports in the mid-1960s, the proportion has now risen to 40 per cent.

There can be no mistaking the fact that this development reflects not only the gratifyingly progressive international division of labour - especially among the industrialised countries - but also the loss of competitiveness of German

This is particularly evident in the fact that roughly 25 per cent of newly registered cars now come from Japan. In 1960, the proportion of Japanese cars was a mere 10 per cent.

The same applies to pocket at BUSINESS tors, watches, cameras and many goods. Seventy per cent of all shoes this country are foreign made; the of four Germans wear foreign Low-price competition forces textile shirts. The ratio for trousers is to of three. The same goes for h

The overall import quota no counts for about 30 per cent of GN

counts for about 30 per cent of Given proposed to 24 per cent two years of the manufacture of textiles was long Granted, this influx of the considered one of the safest busingods has enabled the consumer presenting in the Federal Republic of Germany ine division of labour progress in flor the currency reform there first of classical foreign trade theory time eating wave and then the cloth-Stewart Mill, David Ricardo). But wave, essentially positive principle may reminisces Dr Konrad Neundörfer, of the permitted to go too far.

The Textile Industry Association: "Once we must, above all, ensure that people had at last managed to fill

We must, above all, ensure the last people had at last managed to fill of our economy to pay for these test stomachs, they bought something in the long run. This applies paradeent to wear."

The clothing wave engulfed the country oil and other raw materials.

to oil and other raw materials. The competitiveness of German by, followed by the housing wave with on international markets must not great demand for decorating textiles: left to chance or to the selfish of golden age for the textile business.
of certain groupings. To strength so this branch of industry grew, reach-

of certain groupings. To strength to this branch of industry grew, reachcompetitiveness, we shall not only in its peak in 1957 with a payroll of
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grown more and more expensive.

Germany's export business at like the clothing industry, its biggest longer afford to relinquish intensity, that textile industry was the first market shares. As a result, we must mark the shares are committed to business to feel the pinch of an admonishment and an incentive incurred change.

The rising trade deficit shows the economic performance is in the bala Lothar le

(Frankfurter Aligemeine)

It is no secret that the textile industry did not expect the loss of market shares it was faced with in the first months of this year. As a result, German textile

makers failed to adjust their output to

pleted, as a look at most recent trends

industry to adjust its sights

And more repeal to entering

the diminished demand. The first six months of this year saw a production increase of 3.5 per cent.

But sales in terms of quantity rose minimally, and the 5 per cent increase to about DM17bn was attributable to price increases rather than quantity. A development which the textile in-

dustry has been monitoring with much concern continued this year: German textile consumption, which in the first six months of this year rose by 3 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value, is increasingly met by foreign manufac-

Imports, inclusive of finished products (but not including raw materials) rose from January through June by 13 per cent to a record DM13bn, German textile exports during the same period rose by 9 per cent only to DM8.2bn.

This makes Germany not only the world's biggest textile exporter but also the biggest importer.

The textile business in this country now fears that a further drop in consumption would go at the cost of domestic production.

But Germany's textile makers are on the lookout for a silver lining. They expect that the second half of the year will bring fewer orders than the first six months and that output will drop; but they do not expect any dramatic deterio-

The drop in employement will continue and will again amount to about 2 per cent this year.

The number of companies (employing more than 20) has also diminished since 1970 from 2,396 to 1,703.

The reason was by no means morgers but simply the fact that many companics were unequal to the tough competition - despite high productivity in the

production with the technology of 1970 it would have to employ at least twice the present number of workers.

It would seem obvious to assume that profits should correspond to productivity and be extremely high. But this is not so. The tough empetition has made profits shrink disproportionately and has ultimately led to the shutdown of many companies.

The reason why more than one in four firms have gone out of business since 1970 is primarily the competition through imports from low wage countries which many firms were unable to weather despite rationalisation.

The average German textile worker carned an hourly wage of DM10.22 in July 1979 compared with DM1.52 in Hongkong,

Low wages can be countered by sophisticated technology, but there is very little that can be done against subsidies.

To make matters worse, there is not only the competition from developing countries but also from countries with state-controlled economies. Here, too, the prices are unrelated to cost. Moreover, since these governments have a foreign trade monopoly they have sealed themselves off against Western imports.

But European textile and clothing exports to other industrialised countries have also met with tariff and other trade

The world textile agreement seemed likely to bring a bit of order into this

confused situation. The agreement applies to cotton, wool and man-made fibres. It permits selective import restrictions directed against specific supplier coun-

Export restrictions may be agreed upon but they must not reduce the existing volume of shipments. In other words, they may only restrict the growth

But even this agreement, which expires in 1981, has not acted as a brake: German imports from low wage countries rose between 1970 and 1978 from DM1.3bn to DM5.9bn - up 341 per

Germany's textile industry is not only fighting against world-wide competition but also against competition within the European Community. Among the sore points here are the distorting subsidies within the Community.

Some EEC governments are prepared to pay dearly to keep their textile and clothing industries alive.

Germany's textile industry opposes any such government intervention at home. In fact, of the nine EEC governments, only Germany and Denmark provide no subsidies for their textile industries. Italy and France are the worst

In view of these problems, it is obvious that the manufacture of textiles is anything but a pushover in Germany neither now nor in the years to come.

But there are also opportunities. Due to its high degree of technical knowhow. Germany can produce top quality goods which are in particular demand - especially in times of crisis. Where cheap goods are concerned

low wage countries will continue to dominate world markets. Germany's industry must therefore concentrate on the discriminating buyer. Peter Roller (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 27 September 1980)

Firms will go to the wall, bankers are warned

he Society of German Engineers . (VDI) fears that many branches of business will lose as many as half of the existing medium-sized firms by 1985.

Delegates to a Berlin seminar organised by the VDFs Technology Centre, heard that this fear is based on the consequence of indecision and the difficulties in putting technical knowhow across. The situation is further aggravated by considerable changes in the cost structure brought on through the intro-

The root of the evil, the delegates, representing the banking community, were told, lies in the manner in which banks grant credit.

"Customers' deposits, which must obviously be protected, must be balanced against assets," the delegates were told.

But this principle must be reviewed because classical feasibility studies which have hitherto served as a basis for planning now no longer suffice.

Klaus Friebe, manager of the VDI Technology Centre, therefore called on the banks to review their present lending criteria, taking into account technological elements that are increasingly gaining in importance.

The looming end of a large part of our medium sized companies with payprevented if the banks train their staff to enable them to provide technical advice or, failing this, if they employ unbiased technical counsellors.

"Without the necessary capital provided by the banks, it will be almost impossible to realise the transfer of technology," Herr Friebe concluded.

Hans Keri Nelle of the City Savings Bank in Kassel told the delegates that the problems of medium sized firms must be viewed as a challenge to the business policy of banks.

Peter Philipps (Die Welt, 19 September (980)

Institution or money machine for aid? The last is when the structural change crucial question for the IMF

This is the crux of the issue under forms at home. IMF loans have wisely debate in both the official and the unbeen tied to special terms to force the official sections of the joint annual conrecipients to do more towards self-help.

ference of the World Bank and the IMF. Still, it is undeniable that the IMF the There is political and economic dyway it was conceived after the war was namite in such innocuous topics of disnot designed to cope with the huge decussion as "the role of the IMF in recycficits of the oil-price victims among the ling oil money" or "action programme developing countries.

The North-South confrontation has come to grips with this fact. always dominated the scene at IMF

conferences. But this has now become The Special General Assembly of the

commodation must be restricted to the period of the most dire emergency.

In the long run, it is of little use to the developing countries to opt for the easy way of financing their needs with freshly printed IMF money rather than embarking on reforms because this can

their conservative attitudes. want the IMF to show in a bid wantels.

the bankruptcy of developing as the life buoy was thrown in the nick is a time bomb. In fact, the life time: it came in the form of all-out danger of turning into an inflator that the something which other.

This is further substantiated the of industry would do well to

ment of development aid; the World's demand for more world's demand for more world stry, only petrochemicals, chemicals in the Fund and the World Bank Freed processing have forged further is clearly aimed at changing the street than textiles. want to turn the Fund into a

is clearly simed at changing the was than textiles. of decisions.

Even if this year's monetar a schleve this. From 1970 to 1979 enter of the World Bank and the life textile industry put DM13bn into under a shadow, it is hevertheless from and modernisation in an effying that there seems to be the replace the expensive production promise in the offing over the splate by the relatively cheap factions likely to prevent a polarisation most remarkable aspect of it all weaken them; through the standard the textile industry has managed American or Arab funds: American or Arab funds

tgan. But the worst years were 1974 4 1975 when structural change and assion combined. Output diminished dramatically and it bened as if Germany's textile industry of Germany will find little supple and run out of steam. Low price com-

Millon from abroad was about to dis-The flexibility that so many with German manufacturers from world

The worst years in

middle 1970s

As far back as 1962 it became obvious

This is further substantiated the continuous of industry would do well to diminishing resistance against the special drawing rights for the last the continuous that the control of the co

aut tiete subsidies.

development is far from com-Cone I redmeite 2(Die Welt ig Bept.

only lead to more inflation and even The major industrial countries which more disastrous problems. still dominate the Fund will have to But the hope that the Western industrial countries would speak with one But the IMF must not go too far in voice along these lines is rather vague, providing new credit facilities and in , and there is the palpable danger that the softening the terms. Moreover, its ac- United States and the Federal Republic

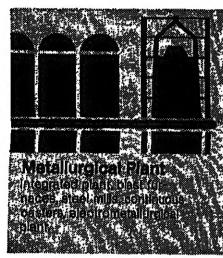
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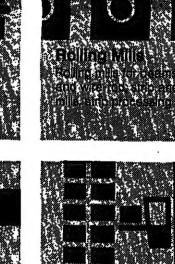
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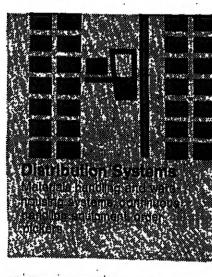
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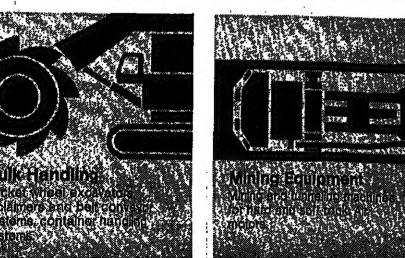
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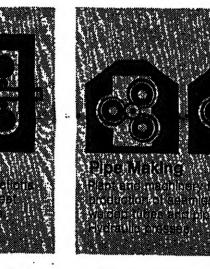
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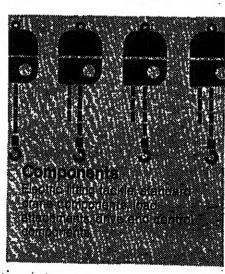


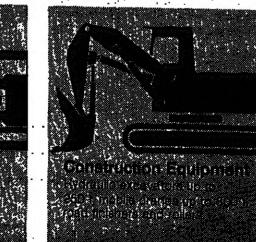














Exhibition shows march of the marine revolution



The technology of the ship clearly I fascinates not only landlubbers but also tried and tested seamen.

Mannesmann Demag. This is clear from reactions to the Ships, Machines and Marine Technology mational Exhibition in Hamburg.

your partner with expe-

and plant construction

With a broad financial

base, world-wide sale

network and a future-

oriented research and

for new products.

Exhibition halls contain pistons. mechanical engineerin pumps, hydraulics. Entire halls are filled with motors, gears and compressors. computers and ship computer systems have revolutionised seafaring in the past year and will continue to revolutionise

The ship of the future is thoroughly development programm technologised - from telephones protected against spray to the remote con-

Mannesmann Demag ₩ Of course between throbbing techno-Postfach 100141, D-4100 MM logy and high-powered electronics there

There are for example whales' teeth in glass cases, fine ships in bottles and measuring instruments from the glorious era of the windjammers. The teeth cost hundreds of marks and a Pollard London telescope made in 1878 costs just under DM1,000.

Proximity to nostalgic relics of seafaring can be attained more easily in the bars which form the centre of attraction of almost every stand. Old position lanterns, wooden oars and even a finely carved figurehead create a coxy ambience for bar regulars.

And of these there is no shortage, especially in the early hours of the morning. The air in the halls is extremely dry and a powerful cause of thirst.

The central theme of the exhibition, in which 700 companies from 25 countries took part, was shipbuilding and marine technology in the widest sense.

Particularly impressive was the model of a floatlift carrier from a German ship-

ship for overseas transportation barges, the floating containers of inland waterways, makes the harbour crane redundant, because the barges simply float in the belly of the ship. The ship can be flooded like a dock. Also fascinating were the presenting models to to speak, in an aquarium. A Hamburg company used a large glass aquarium to demonstrate a kind of submarine excavator it has de-

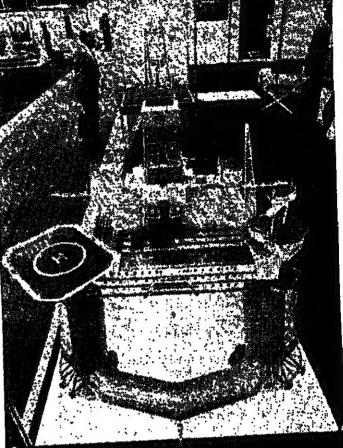
veloped with backing from the Bonn Ministry of Research. The machine like something Jules Verne might have

described but in fact it is a highly efficient digger of undersea trenches for cables and pipelines. Another crowdpuller was working

model of an oil rig which spellbound spectators as the hydraulic system raised the platform above sea-level. The next hall contains a model tower in troubled water - a crane with a 150

metre underwater support, swaying back and forth with wind and water. But despite all the technology, human beings are not forgotten. A film distributor is selling 16 millimetres cinema

another company specialises in cassettes. The whole range of international cinema is available - "less sex than over on the Reeperbahn, though" I hear at the stand. Still, Emmanuelle is selling pretty well ... Eberhard Krummheuer (Handelsblatt, 25 September 1980)



A model of the German oil platform RS 35 at the marine

House of the future: a fortress

Frankfurter Allgemeine

he house of the future will not only have sun collectors and energy saving heat pumps; it will also be equipped like a fortress.

films for the long, boring hours at sea, The range of security devices now available mean that risks from the terrorist and the criminal can be mitigated.

What is now offered is total security systems, involving items from bulletproof glass to highly complex burglar-

Experts at the International Security Fair in Essen reckoned that in future security systems would account for two to three per cent of the costs of building a

Taking DM300,000 as the price of a house, this would mean between DM6,000 and DM9,000. For this the houseowner will be able to choose from a range including burglar-proof doors and windows, alarm systems and other security systems.

Modern micro-electronics have revolutionised burglar alarms. There are, for example, systems which do not react to normal sounds in the house but only to the sound of a window pane being cut.

Other systems sound the alarm when doors and windows are opened. Radar devices which record movements, infrared scanners which register body heat can also provide protection.

At the moment, the houseowner has to go to a lot of trouble to get together all the systems he needs to give him total security. But the security industry means to remedy this and in some towns there are already shops specialising in mechanical and electronic security systems for the home. dpa:

(Frankfurter Allgemaine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 September 1980)



This giant propeller attracted much interest.

Test German shipyards should do more research into coal-fuelled and wind-powered ships, according to Helpz Ruhnaus, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Transport.

Speaking at the opening of the marine technology exhibition in Hamburg he said that a merchant navy to meet the requirements of "our sea and foreign trade is indispensable."

The shipping industry in West Germany should not use regulations against unfair competition to protect itself against better foreign products.

The Hamburg exhibition boasts 495

direct exhibitors and 220 firms represented in other ways. Hamburg Economics Senator Jürgen

Steinert said it was the most comprehensive information exhibition of world shipping and marine technology.

Speaking of the shipping industry of eveloping countries he said: "Lamentaons and calls for protectionist measures this context are politically unaccept-

Probe coal and wind power, shipbuilders urged

ing countries gradually to reduce the and reduced investment, were probably level of subsidies given to the industry. He said the time for this was ripe in view of recent employment develop-

German shipyard suppliers look to the to their spokesman Ekkehard Nelmke, He said this was because the supply industry depended on the number - and not the tonnage - of new ships ordered.

The German shipbuilding supply industry - more than 200 engineering and electronics companies - has an annual turnover between DM3bn and 3.5hn; 55 per cent of this is exports.

Dennis Stonebridge, director of a British consulting firm, was less optimistic. He said that a number of shipbuilders in Western Europe had gone out of busi-

He appealed to traditional shipbuild- ness and others, having cut capacities less competitive now than before.

Stonebridge concluded: "Traditional shipbuilding firms generally produce ships at higher costs. Nonetheless, some of these shipyards in the past were able to maintain their position thanks of their technological lead." He said he doubted if this would

happen in the future, because many shipyards in the Third World were just as developed as those in Europe and Japan. He said that in Europe the high wage and material costs were out of all proportion to productivity and that shipbuilding would continue to decline in

Europe for that reason. Japan, he said, would be able to maintain its position. D. F. Hertel (Die Welt, 24 September 1980)

IN THE PERFORMING ARTS

Double premiere for 'Die Villa', the final unit of Dorst's tetralogy

Tankred Dorst's Die Ville is having simultaneous premieres. In Düsseldorf it is directed by Jaroslav Chundela and in Stuttgart by Günter Krämer.

Die Villa, described by Dorst as "a

German story", is the last of four stories, which although they form a single unit, stand on their own.

The first was the comedy Auf dem Chimbonso, which has been performed often since its premiere in 1970.

The second part was Dorothea Merz, which was directed by Peter Beauvals for television. Dorst himself directed the third part, Klaras Mutter.

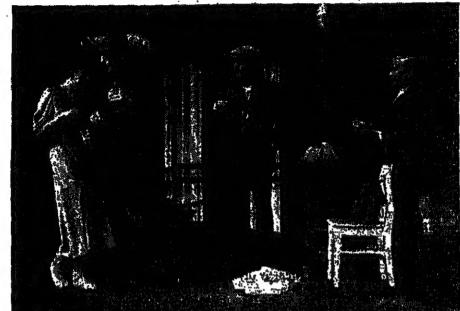
The tetralogy deals with the early post-war years in Germany

The villa of this latest play is close to the German-German border. The time: 1948. The events and the characters are fletional. Two of them, Tilmann and Heinrich, sons of Dorothea Merz, were also characters in the first play Auf dem Chimborazo.

Dorst, who was born in Thuringle, here includes and reflects on childhood memories of the Russian-occupied zone and this gives the play a strong, authentic

Dorst vividly remembers the villa built in the twenties and the mysterious murder of its owner, a Madame Bovary.

He makes this villa the centre of the action. The former property of industrialist Kurt Bergk, who tries to disguise his capitalist past by frantic efforts to conform to the new "socialist state" now serves as provisional rented accommodation for a motley group of people from different classes and with completely different points of view,



rector. Chundela in the Kieines Haus in Düsseldorf, is notable for its precise observation of different characters and the subtle skill with which passionate love, aggressive hatred, longings, fears, conformist party intolerance, resignation are

Dorst's story contains little action, few overt elements of tension. Dorst abstains from any kind of ideological identification. Nonetheless, Chundels, succeeds in developing an increasingly tense inner drama from the emotional moods and responses of the characters.

The authenticity of the production is

confirmed by the fact that the drama-turgic concept was jointly worked out by Sturmer's stage set and Lloba Winterhalder's costumes capture well the feel of those post-war years when mere survival was the main aim.

The displated splendour of the villa with the view from the terrace of wintry, leafless treetops and the elegant curve of the central staircase to the upper storey really and symbolically reflect the turn-

This area becomes a stopover point for a group of very different individuals

owner Kurt whose clashes with a Scharwenka, bastard son of a pol

his mother, a former maident played by Hanna Selfert — 191

Actor Herzog tells the committee concentration camp in cialism for you means ham have never seen you sad. You me a weakness! Klaus Herm plan

tacitum. But she movingly in increasing isolation, which emptaking an overdose of sleeping?

Volker Martens plays the Heinrich's shy brother, Tiland valuely tries to win Elsa's long

Royal Dutch are the secondlargest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-

from the west and halping people gape via the green frontier at that I routes the world over.

In her first conversation withaul routes the world over.

Holland is too small for the Dutch.

Spiske, Dieter Prochnow, led Gregor and Christa Vogel and Christa

The applause was powerful branches in financial and trading (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 septembranches in financial and trading tentres all over the world.

The opening performance of this Indian performance sets the tone at I year's Pantomimo Festival at the Cologno Music Academy was by the Keraia Kalamandalam company, from in-Cologne Pantomime Festival

This group gave an authentic performance of the classical Indian dance

The high standards required at the festival, and reflected in this performance, are due to Milan Sladek. This is Stadek's festival, as the audi-

ence at the opening ceremony acknowledged when his name was mentioned.

They knew how much Sladek has done to upgrade the status of minic both here and throughout the world. lest, year, Irshad. Panjatam demon-strated, the style of the powerful body and gesture language used in these plays.

The Partie again and at a spring ballong

unlike the gentler, more feminine style of the Bhatara Natyam, performed by T.N. Gayathri,

The artists of the Kerala dance academy brought to life the old tradition of Hindu dance plays which dates back to the 8th century B.C. Of course they only performed an excerpt from such a play, which lasts all night, But this was anough to impress the audience.

... It was not the exotic nature of the spectacle that fascinated the audience. The struggles between the gods and demons of Indian religion remain

sense of time and the strongly differentiated sense of style come across to

The highly professional music of the Kerala combo played an important part here. The constantly changing rhythms and the five-tone system immediately captured the attention. Rhythmic precision, changes of tempo and volume - whether sung or played - were per-

Then the extremely subtle hand movements, the so-called mudras; the the eyes, eyelids and mouth; the stamping, sometimes searing dance moveents conveyed a droad ran psychology -- from exalted purity to fierce passion and brutality.

The costumes, headgear and superb masks, full of symbolic meaning, were splendid. Also authentic was the curtain, held in front of a flickering light by two assistants - part of the ritual prepara-

tion of the dance drama proper.

At the height of the drama this curtain is then pulled away. A feast for the eyes, though somewhat spoilt by the unbelievably banal colours and material of the academy half. This is a constant source of irritation. Not even the magnificent opening performance of the pantominie fostival could quite make us

urday Milan Sladek, the Kefka theatre of Cologne and its enwas applauded rap-turously when he and one sketch folof the Civil Seryant," "The Little boldler," There was applause even before each sketch. Milan Sladek and his ensemble have no kets based on the effect of racog-nising certain basic human experiences. Sladek is a great poet and actor - he



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designity occurs on the collection. To demise

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Too many for too few jobs in the emergent science of ethnology

Many people associate ethnology as an academic discipline and a profession with adventurous expeditions to the far-flung corners of the world.

But ethnology is far from a dream profession. The institutes of the various universities have not enough jobs to offer and today there are only 200 practising ethnologists. Yet the number of university students enrolled for this subject is ten times this figure, i.e. between 2,000 and 3,000 - and this is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

Ethnology — or cultural and social anthropology, as it is called in the English-speaking areas of the world - is rather confusing inasmuch as the discipline is still trying to find a name for

Pantomime

Continued from page 10

means and his methods but makes us forget them. Whether contemplating a flower or playing Samson and Deliah or whether, as in his grotesque The Gift, his art is always a mirror held up to

He is never crude, though he omits nothing which is part of life. He sublimates the banal and the vulgar, Congratulations are due to him and his ensemble: to Lorraine von Gehlen, Sylvia Springer-Thomas, Isidor Fernandez and

The first two days of the festival already indicated its range. Young, inexperienced experimental groups have been invited too. Hannelore Taschenberger, Claus van Bebber and Paul Hubweber were the artists on the bill in the first evening performance at the Kefka

However, their parallel actions turned out to be inadequate attempts to formulate a statement. Their performance had nothing to do with avant-gardism.

The trio's use of all kinds of devices, tane-recorders, sparklers, ropes and ladders only served to underline that action art and pantomime only lead anywhere when you have mastered the craft.

At the end of the performance the audience slipped away - those that were still left - without applause, without boos or bravos, as if they were embarrassed at having stayed to the end.

Neanderthal

Man'is

not the oldest'

1 1856 and named after a small place

near Dusseldorf, is not the oldest "Rhi-

nelander", says the city administration of

Mönchengladbach.
New finds in Mönchengladbach pro-

per, says the city council, indicate that

there was a type of man several tens of

thousands years older living in the south of

Archaeologists of the State Museum in

Bonn and the Institute for Early History

of Cologne University who discovered,

the find in a clay pit say that this type

of man was the "oldest European".

what today is the city,

And as soon as agreement is reached to settle on the term "ethnology", various associations of ideas make the picture confusing again: South Sea romanticism, civilising primitive peoples, head hunters, witchcraft and racial theories all these prejudices trouble the image of ethnology even today in our age of mass tourism and worldwide communications.

Ethnology is a science that originated in antiquity. It started with the description of alien peoples. Later, it was primarily travellers, colonial administrators and missionaries who reported on foreign cultures and societies.

This rather amorphous mass of studies, which initially became part of history and geography, eventually crystal-lised into ethnology (around the middle of the last century) and was buttressed by the establishment of museums and ethnological societies.

Today, this discipline is tersely defined as "science of the cultures of

human attitudes in different societies and attempts to explain the resulting differences and similarities.

Such comparison is not an end in itself. Instead, the intention is to show how relative and limited individual cultures and societies, including our own,

Ethnology is thus also an instrument of self recognition, simed at removing prejudices about things alien to us and

Traditionally, ethnology deals with non-European tribal societies, their techniques and social setups. In addition, it has lately focussed its attention on the developing countries and their dependence on the industrial world.

and more attention to the problems of minorities in industrial countries. The way of life and the integration difficulties of foreign workers and gypsies are no longer off limits for ethnologists.

Unlike in former years, when ethnologists were seen as travellers to exotic places with a pronounced obsession to collect various items, they now live for prolonged periods in alien cultures almost like immigrants.

They gather their data through field work, for it is in the field that they must familiarise themselves with the everyday life of such civilisations, with

The artefacts they found are at least

120,000 years old and are thus older

than those relating to the Neanderthal

Man who died out during the last Ice

The "oldest European" belonged

the homo erectus group which origi-

nated in China and Australia and are

not considered direct ancestors of to-

They were specialised on the envi-

ronment as gatherers of plants and as

hunters. This, the experts say, is evi-

denced by the speatheads they found in

The tools and implements found in

the clay pit are of major scientific im-

portance in reconstructing the family

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 September 1980)

Age some 40,000 years ago.

Heimut Scheier (Köiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 September 1980)

Observation, the collecting of objects, interviews, tests, social programmes, film and tape recordings serve to provide extensive insights into the way of life of various ethnic groups. This proves the closeness of ethnology to related sciences such as sociology, history, geography and psychology.

Universities and museums evaluate the results of this work - and this is where most of today's ethnologists are

The function of museum ethnology is to convey ethnological data to the public an easily understandable manner. They plan and organise exhibitions, buy the necessary material, look after the archives and take part in field work.

Since museums see themselves more and more as educational institutions, paedagogical elements have gained in importance in ethnology.

Audiovisual media, batik and ceramics are now used by museums to convey insights into hitherto unknown crafts and

This is supplemented by discussions with visitors, while special educational toys for children serve to remove the usual threshold fear.

This part of the operation is looked after by museum specialists and their discipline now goes under the name "museum paedagogics."

But what about practical career prospects for ethnologists? They exist, of course; but vacancies have been filled for years ahead in both universities and ethnological museums.

Autumn brings out the archaeologists again

Exit tourists, enter archaeologists. The autumn will see the beginning of major excavation work by German archaeologists all the way from Munigua (Spain) to Milet (Turkey).

Unfortunately, in Iran and Iraq the researchers' work has been thwarted by

The fact that archaeologists usually begin their work in September is not so much due to diminishing tourism as to the more gentle climate of the autumn.

The most important German dig on Greek soil is still Samos, Research work into the temple of Hera, the wife of Zeus, has been in progress for the past

Recently, the Germans bought a new site to search for the "holy road" which once linked the city with the temple.

But after only a few days the archaeo logists, headed by Professor Kyrieleis, found the torso of a giant kouros of which a leg had been found some years ago. The torso is 5.5 metres high and is thus one of the largest antique statues to have been found.

While the work in Epirus in northwest Greece, with its research into the settlement history of the region, ended last year, the work in Olympia has just begun. The archaeologists are now concentrating on the baths of Olympia in an effort to establish their significance in everyday life.

chaeologists are working unto under St. Peter's.

Together with their Italian another team is now trying to Greek settlement in southern have just come up with an lo le - an archaeological sensa no such temple had previo found in Italy. The city hall of Metaponi,

Ionian temple was found, is d. interest due to its stage-lite where spectators on all four sie ed politics in the making.

Turkey has for years been of most productive areas. In m under Müller-Wiener Byzantine mosaic in the rect vered bishop's palace. The beauty is comparable to that d

Not far from Milet there is Apollo shrine of Didyna of largest Greek temples. It was long with columns 20 mehrs Here, too, the archaeologic

to unearth a road leading to Their finds so far confirm ing exists that hasn't erise it a sausage stand or a source.

But there are also carety to development aid, when the work in an advisory capacity is prepare certain projects and their effects on the population.

Though most carear forces of the speculation, it is obvious that gists with a doctorate have an others. It is also certain that knowledge in other field foreign languages, economics well as practical agricultural transport ahead of the game.

Such training can find it is in tourism — an area in which more ethnology students as in.

There is no rigid and pressing for work in development in much is certain: ethnology to enough, for this must be been outless a recipiled translation. other specialised knowledge.

Generally, what matter to and imagination in attempting iob in a field where prosped be termed bleak.

Professor Hans Flacher, ethnologist: "More people a sume that ethnology deals we dress, head hunting and sucht few know that the ethnologic ies the problems of foreign in rism and differences between Only once the public realization more use be made of ethnolog

Thirteen German university offer ethnology courses, while ject to the so-called numer Since most institutes are wi frequently having only on one assistant and one intri range of subjects is obvious[

There is also no unifoma But a knowledge of foreign especially English, is a mi most literature on the subjett ten in that language. . . .

The minimum study time semesters, including practici, museums and, in some ax (Die Zolt, 16 Sept

business partners have to offer innovation, research or just plain

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and German has been put jointly by the German Red Con the Vietnamese Society in Aschal

It provides information on t

name must be given.

(and only just admissible) name

somewhat unclear. Here, the pas

MODERN LIVING

Discrimination against women remains, says report to Bundestag

When a legal position became vacant in a district administration office in North Rhine-Westphalia some 100 people applied. The appointment committee made it easy for itself. To arrive at a short list it first eliminated women, regardless of qualification.

The incident occurred at the very moment when in nearby Bonn a Bundestag inquiry Commission was dealing with the subject "Women and Society".

The Commission presented its closing report to the Speaker of the Bundestag last month and immediately afterwards

Although the above incident was the only concrete case mentioned, there can be little doubt that it is indicative of the continued widespread discrimination against women in this country.

"It will take several years before all discriminatory practices against women have been eliminated and before equality of opportunity and partnership between the sexes become reality," states the report.

The Commission has put forward more than 100 individual recommendations - enough for the next two legislative periods of the Bundestag.

All recommendations are based on the fundamental realisation that the old role. structures of the sexes are rigid and hard to overcome.

Although close to ten million women hold jobs in this country, the general view is still that the man should earn the living and the woman look after the

Polls show that in families where both hold a job only 16 per cent of men help with the housework. On the other hand, 72 per cent of working women have to look after the home after work.

Small wonder, then, that two out of three working women complain about the problems of reconciling the two

"Many men do not help with the upbringing of the children and the housework to the extent that would be in keeping with a partnership-based family life," says the report.

The diminishing working hours of heads of households have brought little change in this respect. Husbands are as reluctant to help with the housework as they were when work in the office and the factory finished an hour later.

The report essentially tries to promote a new relationship between the sexes.

One passage reads: "Those who put children in the world take on responsibilities . . . responsibilities to be shared between men and women. It must become a positive task to shoulder family

The envisaged changes are primarily to help those women who want to be both mothers and earners and who are usually overtaxed by this dual burden.

But even if it were possible to make our society aware of the equality of the two functions there would still be many obstacles to new forms of partnership.

The Commission has therefore pre-

ime and again people who want to

are turned down by the registrar of

births. There are those who want to call

their daughter Pillula, Europa or Jaswant

But more and more parents adamantly

insist on the chosen name and are pre-

All these court actions have helped

So much is clear now; as a matter of

principle, parents are at liberty to choose

A major criterion is that the name

child. So it is not allowed to call a boy

Andrea - a common male name in

Italy - is impermissible for a boy in

Germany because the same name is a

Maria is an exception and can be

given to a boy provided it is supple-

clarify the position to some extent.

tom and the prevailing social order."

Claudia or a girl Oliver.

favourite for girls.

Kaur or their son Winnetou, Pepsi Cola,

Timpe or even Grammophon.

pared to fight it out in court.

give their children unusual names

sented the lawmakers with a number of suggestions with which to relieve the dual burden of working mothers,

These include: more part-time work. better opportunities for re-integration into a working life for men and women, · more day-boarding schools and promotion of neighbourhood help.

Depending on party affiliation, the Commission members disagreed on individual issues. These ranged from the closing hours for shops which some members wanted to see changed to facilitate after-work shopping all the way to shorter working hours.

The Commission was, however, agreed on "motherhood vacations". It suggested that these be extended to become "parent vacations", that would enable a couple to decide which parent is to take the first year after the birth of a child off work with a job guarantee at the end of that period. Rudolf Grosskopff (Hannoversche Aligomeine, 24 September 1980)

Peter, a case being Mary

mented by a second name of plainly male character.

Other exceptions are certain North German names like Helge, Inger of Gerrit which can be either male or female.

Things become particularly tricky when parents pick foreign names that their child's name but they must do so are generally unknown in this country. "within the framework of general cussuch as Münnever, Chandra Gupta or Jawant Kaur, which are Turkish or Indian and which German registrars inevitmust clearly indicate the sex of the ably reject. But the Federal Court has ruled

against the registrars and called for a more liberal handling of such names. Names that are customary abroad may

be given a German child even if they are unknown in this country.

Should they be of a nature that makes it impossible to determine the sex of

somewhat unclear. Here, the provided of the registrar and, ultimated of the registrar and, ultimated of the registrar and, ultimated of the registrar and ultimated of the registrar and ultimated of the registrar and 1 FC Cologne agreed to the semos and 1 FC Cologne agreed to whether names like Energia, 15 mms – a German record transfer fee of whether names like Energia, 15 mms – a German record transfer fee of whether names like Energia, 15 mms – a German record transfer fee of the registrar and Schuster.

Union, may be entered in the registrar and Schuster.

Franz Beckenbauer, 35, whose place All visits to Japan by people from Dietzhölztal have been paid for out of their own pockets. In fact, the Japanese! gave each member of a visiting delega-

on the 28th of August."

or ismoasm.

In 1975; when a Dietzhölztal delega tion went to Japan to sign the twinning deal, each member of the delegation

paid his own way.

Herbert Schulze-Andree/dpa (Stuttgerter Nachfichten, 22 September 1980) City guide in sport Max Schmeling, 75, maintains

universal popularity tion to others rather

It is also his private life story, about

more than they know for a fact.

never been rumours about it.

far as I am concerned."

heat Joe Louis. "

German sportsman.

which most people imagine and suspect

All the general public know is that his marriage with former film star Anny

Ondra has been an unblemished success.

or so it would seem since there have

And, of course; his first, legendary

fight - the one he won - with Joe

Louis. But who did he beat to win his

world crown? Fewer people can answer

It was in fact Jack Sharkey, who was

disqualified for a blow below the belt. "I

can't take the title," Schmeling promptly

said. "After this fight it's worthless as

He had to be persuaded to accept the

This quality is something people must

have sensed then as now, He went on to

prove to himself and others that he was

the world champion by right too, defending his title against William Young Stribling of the United States.

He lost the return bout with Sharkey,

albeit unfairly so, as almost all eye-wit-

nesses felt. But this upset Schmeling

less than if he had lost fairly and squa-

Later, in a non-title fight, he certainly

He is a man everyone admired. Yet to

this day he is still at a loss to under-

stand why he has come in for such

admiration, more so than any other

What is more, he is as popular in the

While House as he is in, say, Berlin, Ho

may shun publicity on his birthday but

he is not a man to close his eyes to the

He asks well-wishers to make a dona-

world crown, but this anecdote is typical of Max, an honest man with no illusions

about himself and as straight as a die.

transport, city institutions, side ax Schmeling, the ever-popular the various authorities and chames pre-wer professional heavyweight loding world champion, was 75 on 28

Forms relating to family remise to avoid well-wishers on the have also been translated, day just as he has for other birthdays. Moreover, the Red Cross eput he cannot have falled to sense the weekly counselling services which we of popularity he still commands, tended by Vietnamese social to the holds an almost unique position

who also act as interpreters. In mort's hall of fame in being one of Anchen and environs now have the few sportsmen who to this day in 500 Vietnamese refuges, some a femisny are still automatically addresshave been assigned apartment on first-name terms.

it is a distinction Max shares only Church collections have yields the another sporting phenomenon, socomon in donations, of which is star Uwe Scoler, "There are times," cent will be used for the maintain says, "when I feel like a walking refuses have been as the maintain and the says, and the says, and the says, and the says, are the says, and refugee homes and additional far monum

lie relains popularity with each suc-Current expenditures for the conding generation, even with people integration assistant who cannot possibly have personal repolicitions of his career in the ring, let

(Frankfurter Allgemissions his world title bouts, für Deutschland, 18 septembel: "Why me?" he has wondered time the child, an additional unantition forgotten." He has a tentative anname must be given.

Thus the name Aranya Main. The heavyweight world champion, ceptable for a boy. Aranya is a capable, the champion of all the classes, male name abroad and the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the contemporary embodichild is made obvious in the sad by still be the sad by the sad

the additional name Marko. The names of other famous athletes Münnever Erika thus become le forgotten as time goes by, but not acceptable as Jaswant Kaur Elske ose of heavyweight champs such as A Hamburg court recently suck Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Joe Louis a step further: people in that the Rocky Marciano.

now give their child not onter The live on in the collective memory that are customary abroad him Heroules, immortalised by legendary names that have sprung from the latus." imagination such as Tinte. Trus enough, yet in Schmeling's case

imagination such as Tinte.

The limits of parental rights reported by the personality right of tated by the personality right of tated by the personality right of the child. Stupid or grotesque and pought into his features.

Would eventually embarrass the Boxing News, the British magazine, and expose it to ridicule remain missible. Thus names like Grant noted by way of a birthday tribute phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends with all his phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends with all his phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends with all his phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends with all his phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends with all his phon, Pepsi Cola or Pillula are on the had made friends.

there is no logic in admitting fre to sgainst Standard Liege on their Eu-

Eva Marie roll in leadily.

(Die Zeit, 19 Sept. 1911 International duties are likely to

Footballer off to US for

decision on which I have no influence." were agreed. "I am sorry such an impor-tant player for the team is leaving the country," he commented. posed the attempt of a soccest The losers in the deal will be West give his son all 11 names of his terman national team manager Jupp rate team.

"We are naturally keen to ensure that he will be available for the 1982 World Cup tournament. But will he still be in line for selection? Not necessarily, to judge by the game's standards in the United States."

Schuster too soes little likelihood of improving on his 10 appearances Germany!

there is no logic in admitting programs; standard Live Perm tour.

Beckenbauer and Schuster will then As a result, Berlin registrate of a slongside each other for Cosmos. The perm to accept seven or more by alongside each other for Cosmos. The same applies to most other been dismissed as utopian; now it "I should love to play for my country again but I am bound to accept Herr Derwall's decision if he decides against. selecting me.

in the pre-World Cup competition in Uruguey ever Christman, for that matter,

than congratulate him; "I would be delighted if instead a donation were remitted to the. Frankfurt bank account of the Sports Aid Foundation, I would then at least be able to repay in part the debt I owe o sport, and I owe virtually everything I have achievworldwide respect can neither be expressed in figures

Max Schmel-

nor



Altgemeine Zeituns out in the first round by Joo Louis in their championship bout für Deutschland, in New York in June 1938. (Photo: dps)

Sprint star bows out with a third place

Dortmund sprint star Annegret Rich-ter ended a superb track career in the Far East, but not as the gold medallist she was in the relay at Munich or the 100 metres at Montreal.

In Peking, where 55,000 Chinese specmetres in the same time as Annegret, a tators paid 15 to 20 pfennigs and packed the stadium to watch the first day of an international athletics event, she came a mere third in 11.59 seconds in the last 100 metres of her career.

"I should have liked to win," she said, "but after the setbacks I suffered last year there was no way I was going to do so, especially as Heather Hunt (of Britain) ren it 11.2 seconds," a quick time,

for another third place that Christina Sussiek, the No. 4, held on the despite a strained thigh. At the national championships Christins, 20, from Leverkusen ran the 100

In the relay she laid the groundwork

former world record-holder, but was judged the loser. So revenge must have been sweet in Peking, especially as she cleared 6.59

metres in the long jump. "Yet I have spent the past few days doing nothing but sightseeing in Peking," she said. "The tough winter

training must have made the difference."
"The best ground I have over seen," eckoned hammer thrower Karl-Hans Richm, who has been unbeaten so far this season, "Had I been in top form

could have set a world record." But he won just the same, his 76.52motre winning throw taking him well ahead of student world champion Klaus Ploghaus from Darmstadt (74.30 metres).

Bavarian sprint specialist Christian Haas from Fürth also came second in 11.41 seconds. Harvey Giance of the United States breaking won in 10.27 se-

The crowd were delighted by the performance of their triple-jumper Zou Zhenxian, who outjumped world-ranking specialists with a winning jump of 16.80

Klaus Kübler from Stuttgart came only fourth with 15.96 metres.

So did Cologne high-jumper Carlo Thränhardt (2.22 metres) and Leverkusen javelin girl Ingrid Thyssen (58.10 metres).

Discus specialist Rolf Danneberg from Hamburg came third with a throw of 59.68 metres, while decathlon world record-holder Guido Kratschmer came a mere eighth in 14.64 seconds against powerful opposition in the 100 metres Gerd Holzbach hurdles,

(Frankfeiter Neue Protes, 37 Haptaraber 1940)

Accusation of wasted public money 'off target'

The Mayor of two municipalities in Hesse has hit back at accusations of wasting taxpayers money,

The dispute arose over a connection between the combined municipalities of Dietzhölztai and Steinbrücken, and

A taxpayers watchdog organisation which specialises in exposing government wastage, Bund der Steuerzahler, accused the combined municipalities of what it called "Ishibashi excesses in Japan."

But the mayor, Heinz Hoffmann, denies that public money has been in-

Ishibashi is the name of an 88-yearold Tokyo paediatrician who has been awarded · Germany's highest decoration

in 1962 when he pointed out that cultivate this Triendship.

Steinbrücken, himself and a town some 120 kilometres north of Tokyo, all had the same name: Ishibashi, which is the equivalent of the German word Steinbrücken (Stonebridge).

This identity of names led to a close friendship between the Japanese paediatrician (who studied medicine in

In the course of the years, this friedship has been intensified by annual visits of the professor to Dietzhölztal-Steinbrücken.

Mayor Heinz Hoffmann says: "You cannot reduce such friendship to deutschmarks and yen."

He stressed that this was particularly so since the municipality - and hence Dr Choel Ishibashi visited Germany the taxpayer - has not paid a penny to

tion an allowance of DM1,000.

"And as for Dr Ishibashi, he also pays for his trips to Dietzholztal out of his own pocket every time he comes to Germany as head of a Japanese delegation to take part in one congress or another. The last time he was here was

Herr Hoffmann is particularly irked because the organisation did not take the trouble to find out how the friendhlo functions:

The partnership between the town in Japan and its German counterpart started eight years ago when Mayor Hoffmann (travelling at his own expense). paid his first visit to the Japanese town of Ishibashi.

a record fee

It is equally chancy whether the many well be taking in New York, is like Rasputin, Pan, Che of Recember to play for SV Hamburg in the like Rasputin, Pan, Che of Recember the Burdesliga.

Will be tolerated or not.

Schuster is set to earn about Monther question under dispute the many not be required to deliver the a child. Some registrars are opposed in terms of soccer technique but the long chain of names that might be a child. Some registrars are opposed to deliver the a child. Some registrars are opposed to deliver the long chain of names and a concertainty reckon on entering a smoong the attempt of a soccer. The longers in the deal will be West remain theory rather than practice for a while, Manager Derwall said: "Schuster's decision to sign for Cosmos is a private Derwall phoned Cosmos' manager Hennes Welsweller the svening terms

At the moment, the mate ammates.

seems to be seven. A Hambus as soon as Cosmos and the US Footconsiders seven excessive and an association agree to release Schuster five should be the maximum A international duties there will be no court, on the other hand, has selection why he should not play for Cos-

"It would be magnificent to take part

but I will then have been out of the game for a month."

Once he has completed his stint with Cosmos during their European tour ho will be put through a special training schedule arranged by Weisweiler and not, as initially considered, train with a Bundesliga team during the US close

His bags ere packed. Once formalities are dealt with he will be straight off to join his new club on four while his wife Orby arranged the removal: "I do hope Frau Weisweller will help me to find an spertment in New York," she says.

Schuster's national team-mates have certain misgivings about his decision to join Cosmos. Take team captain Karl-Heinz Rummeniage of Bayern Munich.

"Bornd is an immensely talented lad," he says, "but in sporting terms he is on the wrong track." It remains to be seen whether Cologne will have solved all their problems

by selling Schuster, Part of the proceeds may well go lowards severance pay for teem manager Karl-Heinz Heddergott. The man most likely to succeed him is reckoned to be Dutchman Rinus Mi-

Bornd Linnhoff (Sinterrier Nechrichton, 80 September 1980)